or to D. Wansworth & Co...
No. 207 Poariet., four doors above Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDLE PATENT
SALAMANDE E SEEES,
Secured by the "Le Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROPER LOCKS,
230 of which have been tested in sectional fire.
Also, a few SECOND-HAND SALES, for sale chasp at
No. 40 MERRAY-ST. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - Manufactures

are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase Strong's Sewing Maceinas. These are the only machines capable of doing every Macrines. These are the only marking expans or congressly kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SENDER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACRINE, bring the latest and the best, the most heartiful and the exsist to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 450 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELERATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

"For our own family use, we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it."

"To all of which The Tribune says amen."

[Tribune.

"Grever & Baker's is all that it claims to be."

[Independent.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY .- For the AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.—For the purpose of placing the Bank-Note Currency of the country upon a basis of greater security, with the same few year of stability and perpetuity that appertain to Banking Institutions, the undersigned, being all the firms now engaged in the business of Bank-Note Engraving and Printias in the United States, respectfully give notice that they have associated themselves together under the style of Tar. AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, and have been duly incorporated by law.

This Company offers to the public important adventages. It combines the greatest still and experience with the most perfect division of labor.

It blings to be at all improvements in machinery.

It offers the opportunity of selection from the whole material now in use.

It gives the greatest possible security by the superior perfection

of work.

It places the business on a permanen footing protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular from.

The business will be continued as heretofore, at New York, Philadelphia, Bostor, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chiesgo and New Orleans.

The fullowing are the names of the Tristoes appointed under the set, vis:

FREEMAN BAWDON, TRACY R. EDSON, TRACY R. EDSON, CHARGES TOPPAN, SAMUEL H. CARPENTER, MOSELEY I. DANDORTH, J. DORSEY BALD, NATHANKEL JOCELIN, WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Until strangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to Banking Institutions the agreegate advantage, responsibilities and asignsted possessed by all the Houses composing this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as heretofore. Very respectfully,

Rawdon, Wrightt, Hatch & Eds.N.,
New York, Montresi, Cincinnationd New-Ordeans, and with Isaac Care, the N. England Bank Note Co., Boston, and George Matthews, Montreal

Toppas, Carefarler & Co.,

I ISAAC CARY, the N. England Bank Note Co., Boston I George MATTHEWS, Montreal I George MATTHEWS, Montreal TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co., New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston. DARFORM, PRANKINS & Co., (late Danforth, Wright & Co.), New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston. Bald, Cousland & Co., New York and Philadelphia, Jocelyn, Darfer, Weish & Co., New York, Draffer, Walshi & Co., Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Weillston, Hay & Whitting, New York, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, Gardin, Markey York, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, Gardin, Gardin, Markey York, Philadelphia, Gardin, Gardin, Markey York, Philadelphia, Gardin, Gardin, Markey York, Philadelphia, Gardin, Gardin, Gardin, Markey York, Philadelphia, Gardin, G

JOHN E. GAVIT, Albany. New-York, May 1, 1858.

FIRE AND BURGLARS .- The ALUM PATENT SAFE affords the most perfect security against the rawages of fire and the attacks of burglars, of any safe in the world, and being guitfully free from dampiness, can be used as a depository for valua-ble papers, plate and jewelry, without the slightest fear of injury. Door Locks. for banks, stores and dwelling-h

An examination of the Rotary Lock.

now in use by thousands of our mest prominent cliizens cannot fail to convince any one of its great advantages over all other Locks as to security and convenience.

Valenting & Butler, No. 337 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
At KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 291 Browleys.

The undersigned, hasing removed to the sligible locality No. 598 Breadway, south-east corner of Prince-street, opposite the Metro-poistan Hotel, intend devoking special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of catters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made agaments will be such as will canble us to traintain the supremacy herotofore awarded our work in that line.

W. T. Jennings & Co.,
Merchant Tallors.

TO FRIENDS.

F. Dress & Co.

MISSING TAILORS.
No. 57 Walker etc.

Have instore, Only: Chorn extra quality, over and under shale, manufactured expressly to order for Members of the Society of Friends, which will be of the language desired at very low pitters.

A. S. Eng bit Alphaca Umemillas.

No. 57 Walker etc. N. Y.

PATENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC open. The proprietor is prepared to put up the Alaron without injury to the house or inconventence to the family, and warrants a satisfactory operation. Please call at the office and see the Alaron in operation, take a circular giving foll description, valuable and reliable references, and leave your order, as it will at once the acknowledged a practical thing and an indispensable household fixture. E. Housers Proprietor, No. 876 Broadway.

NEW STYLES AND NEW GOODS CLOSING.
New Styles and New Goods Closing Out.
Mix AND Hot's Series and State Clotions.
To make room for Fail Stock.
N. A. Kvarr.
No. 18 Complant et.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

Out at 3 tea her the remon will be possed on Faibay May 28.

Washork & Co., Havers, No. 510 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. THE CLOTHING TRADE has never presented a

more superbateck of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and a lower scale of prices, than will now be found in the extendive sale rooms of Rodens & Raymony,

Corner of Fulton and Nassau etc. THE FINALE OF THE DAVENPORT AND MA-

THEWS FEACAS.—We regret to announce that the het of a English Comedian was seriously injured in his executive to Davempert. KAON, No. 242 Broadway, was called upon to be by one of his Summer Hars as a substitute for the dilapidat article. This is an additional cost to Mr. Mathews of \$4. SARATOGA. NEWPORT AND LADIES.— CAN-TERLI's stock of Boors and Shors is extensive enough to supply the wants of all who call upon sim, but he has taken especial pains in getting, arthibes adapted for the Sammer, easem and for country wear, so that those who are all out making their arrange-ments to leave flown must in the gled threall upon him to procure their suppolies of shoes, Galters, Boots, &c. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

received the highest premiums, in 1857, at the Fairs of the Amer-lean Luttude, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and at the Mains, Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan State Fairs Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. HERRON'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S

THERIOUS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY S

NEW PAIRM SEWING MACHINE

No. 447 Broadway.

ONLY TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS.

Superior to the bildiest preed Machines, for

ONE QUARTER THE COSY.

AGENTS WANTED.

Partice purchashas will receive ful instruction. LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &C.

New and beautiful styles

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WILLIAMS, STRVENS, WILLIAMS & Co.,

No. 351 Breafway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Geschog, Cerling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggiets and Perfamers. IMMENSE ATTRACTION! FAULTSH CARPETING SACRIFICING! VELVETS, 61 12; BRUSSKIA, 70c, to 61 per yard. ALL-WOOL INGRAINS 371c, to 671s per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY.

CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent o Sept. 10, 1846, for Ingravement in Sewing Machines is extensively infitiged, and especially in this city and variety. This is to notify all such persons to desiat from further infringament without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law R. Howe, Ja., No. 447 Broomerst, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - The gatuline nees of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Lead to the water mak of the words. Holloway, New York and Leadon, 'in seculitaneaps to letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is experience. Sold at the manufactory, No. 30 Matthe issue. New York, and by all Dragains, at the, and \$1 per box of

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WIGS AND TOUPEES. Harrest stock in the world.—This colebrated establishment is No. 20 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the ap-plication of his famous Harn Dyr., the best extant. Bettistics: a Wies and Touries have imprevenence over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

PLEGANT SPRING GOODS.

New Styles of

CHANDELLES AND GAS PERTURES.

SILVER PLATED WARE. New eyes of SHAVE PLATED WALE.

I NOW HANDLED CUTLER.

of our own manufacture (for which we received to
gold zoles given by the American Institute).

Also, Also,
Beautiful French Chins
DESAMA, THE AND TOILET SETS.
BEAUTI, VARIES, CLOCKS, &C.,
Received this day,
Per Ship Investigator.
All of which we are selling at very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Gor. of Broadway and Brooms-st.

CRITTENDEN HAT

SUSPER HAT, as shown in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors need in its menufacture, and the favor with which it is received by THE TRADE.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS. 500 pair
Beautiful Stie-Band Cassement Pants,
worth \$5,
Seding for \$2.50,
at Peaks.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st., near Cliff. \$1 FOR 50 CENTS. Handsome shades,
worth \$3.
Selling for \$4.50,
at

Evans', Nos. 56 and 58 Fulton et., near Cliff. \$1 POR 70 CENTS. LOGO
CASCIMERE BUNNESS COATS,
all colors and shades,
worth \$7.
Selling for \$5.
all Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton at, near Cliff.

\$1 FOR 75 CENTS. BLACK CLOTH PROCK COATS, worth ever \$12, Stilling for \$3,

CARPETS RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES -Sec. TAFESTRY BRUSSELS at 6/6; Superfine INGRAIN, 5/; IMPRILAT 3 ply, 7/6; ALL WOOL do. 5/6; OH. CLOTH, 2/6; MADRAS CARPETING, 2/.

J. R. LANDON, No. 374 Hudson et.

## New-York Daily Tribane

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1858.

Subsaribers, in sending as remittances, frequently emit to mention the name of the Fost-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Fost-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be subsenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good isith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No more advertisements can be received for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week, as the space allotted to advertising has all been taken. Advertisements for next week's issue are now in order at \$1 per line.

The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamer Persia will close to-day at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Mr. Vanderbilt has determined to run a weekly line of steamers between New-York and Southamp ton, Havre and Bremen. The Vanderbilt, Ariel, North Star and Northern Light, with the Queen of the Ocean, not yet completed, will form the line. The enterprise is set on foot without regard to Government patronage, and for that reason, if for no other, we hope will be entirely successful.

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell was yesterday ejected from his seat in the House, and Mr. Vallandigham voted in, by a substantially party division. The District (Butler, Montgomery and Preble Counties, Ohio) is apt to be close, and only gave Mr. Campbell 19 majority: (Campbell 9,338; Vallandigham 9,319.) At the ensuing Presidential Election, it gave Buchapan 9,355; Fremoat 8,588; Fillmore 960: Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 193. Last year, the vote was light, and the aggregates-Chase 7,242; Payne 8,472; Van Trump 227.

Mr. Vallaudigham has been trying for some years to get into the House, without success until he bethought him of applying to the House itself, where he has had better luck. The chief basis of his contest was an allegation that certain colored men voted for Campbell, which seems to have been very poorly substantiated. However, the seat was wanted for V., so C. had to step out. He may come back.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE was occupied with the Fifteen Million Loan bill. Mr. Simmons moved an amendment proposing a home valuation of imports. A point of order against the introduction of such an amendment into a loan bill was taken by Mr. Hunter, and discussed until the hour of adjournment. Mesers Toombs and Crittenden digressed to the subject of the "British outrages" in the Gulf.

The House by a majority of seven unseated Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, and declared Mr. Vallandigham rightfully the member in his stead. Mr. Vallat dieham was at once sworn in. The House passed a bill authorizing a private company to run passenger tailroad for twenty years along Pennsylvania avenue, and several bills relating to the District of Columbia. The Fortification Appropriation bill was discussed, and some very warlike s, eeches fired by the "outrages" were made.

The American Tract Society of Boston, while hesitating to cut loose from the New-York Society, a question which they referred to the Executive Committee, passed resolutions, vesterday, by one bundred majority, after an exciting debate, which assert it to be the duty of the Society to discuss Slavery in its moral aspects.

By a letter which we print elsewhere, and which is said to come from a perfectly trustworthy quarter, it would appear that Gov. Cumming, in compary with Col. Kane, entered Salt Lake City on the 8th of April, and was welcomed by Brigham Young with a speech, to which he responded. The letter is dated April 15, five days later than our previous advices; how it came is a mystery which the journal from which it is copied does not explain. The express which recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth brought no letters, unless this ore, of a later date than April 10. As for Col. Kone, who was reported to have arrived at Leavenworth last Sunday week. he has not been heard from since, and we have good reason for believing that the rumor, which is, moreover, in conflict with the tener of all the letters, is wholly unfounded. The letter in question did not therefore arrive in this way. How then did it come! Is it likely that more pains would be taken to forward a private epistle than newspaper correspondence?

It has been often remarked that notwithstanding the strong objections which exist in this country to monarchical Government, the powers possessed by a President of the United States are decidedly greater than those which attach to the British crowe. Should the bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Douglas to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citiizens of the United States become a law, the already very extensive authority of our Executive

said to amount in fact to a change in the Constitution, since in its natural operation it will transfer from Congress to the Executive the power and responsibility of making war upon foreign nations. It is true that making war is one of the prerogatires of the British crown; but the power which this bill would give to the President is vastly greater than that which the King of England posseeses. Though the power of dealing with foreign nations is nominally in the crown, no action can, in fact, be taken, or, at least, persisted in, except with the concurrence of Parliament. The crown acts culy through ministers, who hold their places at the discretion of a Parliamentary majority, and who may be forced, by a vote of censure or of want of cer fidence, to resign at any moment, to be succeeded by a new ministry, who will adopt a totally opposite course of policy. There is no such means with us of controlling the Presidential prerogative. The President is in for four years, and during that time can pursue any course he pleases, no matter how objectionable in the eyes of Congress and the country. He might go on, urder Mr. Douglas's bill, employing the navy and army so as inevitably to embroil us with foreign powers, and that, too, in spite of the opposition of both Houses of Congress; for would there be any other way of stopping him, except the desperate resort of refusing the supplies. There is undoubtedly great convenience, so far

as promptitude of action is concerned, in the power possessed by the British Crown. But to attempt. as Mr. Douglas's bill does, to give the same power of prompt action to the President, is greatly to overshoot the mark. Where an agent can be dispossessed of his authority at any moment, it may be comparatively safe to vest him with almost unlimited powers to act for you; but a power of attorney, irrevocable for a fixed period-and such is the nature of the President's authority-must of course be carefully guarded. The decided tendency of things seems to be to convert the President into a despot for four years; nor does it at all mend the matter that this despot is selected for us at the discretion of a prætorian cohort of politiciars and efficeholders, who take care to look out for some weak person whom they may be able to bully and control. The authority which Mr. Douglas's bill takes from Congress and confers on the President, will be apt to be exercised, not by the President at his own discretion, and with a single eye to the good of the country, but we apprehend by the President acting at the dictation of party wire-pullers and back-stairs advisers with party objects in view. Caucuses and other party organizations and instrumentalities, totally unknown to the Constitution, and never dreamed of by its framers, have come already to exercise a very potent influence. The effect of Mr. Douglas's bill will be, should it pass to be enacted, to transfer the question of peace and war from Congress to Presidential Conventions and party cliques. With all the faults of Congress, and the predominating influence even in that body of selfish and party views, we greatly doubt whether this change would be for the better.

The Investigation by the House into the alleged corruption in the passage of the Tariff of 1857 has been concluded, and the general result is before the public. If one Congress may ever investigate the alleged misdoings of a preceding Congress, here was a clear case of necessity for such a proceeding. It was no wild, vague hunt after suspected iniquities-no inquiry into the truth of charges resting on rumor or newspaper goesly for their authority.
In the great revulsion of 1857, the eminent commissicn house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., intimately connected with and largely interested in the Woolen Manufacture, became insolvent. In rendering an account of its liabilities and assets to its creditors, and especially to two or three great Massachusetts corporations whose fabrics were sold through their house, and whose affairs were inextricably involved by their failure, Messrs, Lawrence, Stone & Co. set down a sum of \$87,000 as having been expended by them in procuring, in the Tariff of 1857, a modification of the duties on Wool, in the interest of the Woolen Manufacture. bis statement of course became public-we believe first through the columns of THE TRIBUNE - and necessarily attracted general attention. For what was this money paid? To whom was it paid? How was it earned? were the inevitable inquiries. Mr. STANTON of Ohio called the attention of the House to the statement, and moved an investigation of the matter by a Select Committee. The House asserted, and Mr. Stanton was made Chairman of that Committee, with Messrs. Purviance of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, Russell of New York, and Moore of Alabama, as his associates. Of these, the Chairman and Mr. Purviance are Republicans the others Democrats; but we presume politics never affected the action of the Committee, nor have we ever heard that any difference of views was, even in a single instance, manifested. The duty they had undertaken to discharge was one nowise related to party politics, nor was a reason for personal or other difference presented by the scope of the inquiry. The Members knew their duty, and resolved to discharge it faithfully, without fear or

The fact that Messre. Lawrence, Stone & Co. had made the \$87,000 statement, in rendering an account to their creditors and business associates, furnished a ready clue to the information required. If they had paid any such sum or sums, they had so paid to some person or persons-who were they ! Mesers. Lawrence, Stone & Co., were therefore the first witnesses-their testimony indicated others - and so ep. In pursuing the investigation, it appeared that Mr. John W. Walcott of Boston-till recently a clerk, now a partner with the late Governor of Massachusetts in the banking house of Gardiner, Walcott & Co.-was a prominent actor in the buriness. Mr. Walcott was accordingly sun moned, and, being questioned, admitted the receipt of over \$70,000 from Lawrence, Stone & Co., of which he accounted for but a small part, peremptorily refusing to say what became of the balance. He swore positively, lowever, that he had paid none of it to Members of Congress, nor used any to corrupt them in any manner whatever. This, of course, was not satisfactory to the Committee, who brought Mr. Walcott before the House, and had him committed to prison for contempt. There he lay some two or three months, his accommodations not being of the nicest; until the House finally, on motion of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, admitted him to bail in the sum of \$2,000, which he furnished and disappeared. It is presumed that he will never be required to stand his trial. The Committee strenuously opposed his liberation, believing that he might have been coerced to make further and impertant disclosures had be been retained inflexi-

bly in prison.

& Stone's money, so far as the Committee were able to trace it: 

New York.
Paid to J. N. Reynolds of New York.
Paid to Thurlow Weed of Albany, N. Y., through Erra Paid to Thurlow Wester Lincoln jr., of Booten Lincoln jr., of Booten Paid to Samuel Corbin of Washington City Paid to sundry persons for printing pamphlets, travelling Total of payments..... 487.117 It further appears that some \$12,000 to \$13,000

was put into the hands of Mr. Slade, a junior member of the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and paid out by him, but to whom is not ascertained-Mr. Slade being examined in Philadelphia, where he lay sick, and the books of the concern being in Boston. We do not yet understand, but presume the Report will show, why a portion of the Committee did not proceed to Boston to scrutinize those books, as well as to Albany to take the testimony of Mr. Weed, who was detained there by severe a ckness in his family. Probably, however, the testimony of Mr. Slade sufficiently indicated that none of the sum disbursed by him was spent in a manner or for purposes to which Congress could take excention

It does not appear that any Member of Congress is implicated in corruption by this Report. True, the Committee do not regard Mr. Walcott's word as reliable on this point; but they were unable to get beyond it. The prevalent impression would seem to be that Mr. W. put a good share if not all of the \$70,000 into his pocket, or rather, his bank, and that his transmutation from the chrysalis of a clerkship to the full-blown dignity of a banker is due to this appropriation. All this, however, is conjecture merely.

The only person at all connected with fice who appears to have received any of the mo ey is Mr. Samuel Corbin, recently Clerk to the Committee on Claims, which position he has been constrained to resign. It would seem that his testimony be fore the Committee was regarded as every way unsatisfactory. Being shown a letter purporting to be his to Mr. Lawrence, demanding that \$50,000 be put into his hands to secure the passage of the bill, he admitted its authorship, and treated it as a device to raise money. We are not aware that he was or was not an officer of Congress when he wrote that letter.

Mr. Ashmun was paid \$4,000 for his services in influencing the action of Congress in favor of the prayer of the Woolen men; Mr. Weed was paid partly for collecting statistics and arguments in favor of the change proposed, and bringing them to bear upon the views of Members; partly (as he understood) in repayment of a sum of \$3,000 which he had expended out of his own pocket in the preceding Presidential Election; Mr. Reynolds was paid (as he testifies) for his professional services at Washington as legal adviser to Mr. Stone: Mr. D. M. Stone was paid for his services in collecting, compiling and publishing statistics favorable to the change desired. Mr. Weed was not then connected with the Press; so that Mr. Stone was the only journalist who appears to have been employed and paid anything whatever. -The first reflection suggested by the above

facts is that of the amazing foolishness of the Woolen men in this transaction. The President and Secretary of the Treasury had both urged s eduction of the Tariff. Their party comprised a strong majority of the Senate, and, with the South Americans, were a majority of the House. The Woolen interest was clamorous for a modification of the Weol duties, with obvious justice on its side, seeing that it had for ten years been importing nearly or quite as much Wool as was grown in the Country, and paying higher average duties on it than were charged on the imported Woolens, which rivaled the home product in our markets. Now, this interest was good for at least the vote of Massachusetts, if no more; and that was sufficient when combined with the Democratis advocates of lower duties generally, to pass a bill. What was the need, then, of feeing lobby agents, and biring editors to compile statistics, not to speak of dining and wining or otherwise enlightening Members of Congress? Unwise as the general tion of the tariff is now seen to have the objection to that was remarkably feeble, the prevalent tendency then being toward adding Sugar, Salt, &c , to the free list, with a recklessness which threatened to leave the Government with scarcely any tariff at all. It would certainly seem as if the disbursement of money, whether in or out of Congress, was a most wanton and thriftless pro-

ceeding, to say nothing here of its morality. -Mr. O. B. Matteson is the only Member of Congress whose name figures with any prominence in the Committee's expose. Mr. Stone testifies that Mr. M. called on him some time in the Summer or Autumn of 1856, to consult about the prospects of a Tariff modification favorable to the Woolen interest, and, in the course of the conversation, suggested the propriety of placing a large sum in the hands of Mr. Horace Greeley. What led to this suggestion does not seem to appear in Mr. Stone's testimony, but in Mr. Matteson's his remarkable proposal is accounted for in this way: Mr. Store, on being asked what was doing to influence public opinion favorably to the Woolen interest and the Tariff modification required by it, answered that he had enlisted The Journal of Commerce in its favor at a considerable cost; whereupon he (M.) rejoined to this effect-"O, hang The Journal of Commerce! that has no circulation in the Country-no influence with the constituencies-it isn't worth a row of pins to you-but enlist THE TRIBUNE in your interest, and you will then bave an advocate worth ten of The Journal of Commerce." &c., &c. It is none of our business to reconcile the discrepancies of these gentlemen's testimony, nor do we care which is the more correct version of their private conference. The Editor whose name was thus made free with solicited a call before the Committee, and was favored by them with the second opportunity of his life to take a trip at public expense. His testimony was to this effect:

1. No intimation of any such conversation between Messrs. Stone and Matteson was ever convexed to him by either of them, either before or for more than a year after it must have occurred. though it would seem to have taken place in this City, and he was on speaking terms with them both, and had repeatedly met them. 2. No person ever paid, or offered, or promised

to pay him any money, or other valuable thing, for ary thing he might, could, or was asked to do in relation to the Tsriff or the Woolens manufacture. from the year I down to the date of this testimony. 3. In no conversation between him and Me

Stone, or any member of his firm, or any other person interested in Woolens, was money, or payment. or anything of the sort, ever mentioned, or any hint of or toward such payment given on either side. 4. In the only conversation he ever had with Mr.

he saked M. if he ever had anything to do in any way with Lawrence, Stone & Co., and was solemn ly assured in reply that he had not.

5. He (G ) had no knowledge, no belief no suspicion, that any money was paid, whether to Members of Congress or to others, to procure the modification of the Wool duty, or the passage of the Tariff of 1857, down to the appearance of Law repce. Stone & Co.'s expose after their bank ruptcy, some time in November or December last, The Report, it appears, states that no testimony

was given by any one inconsistent with this. We confidently add that, if Mesers, Stone and Matteson were questioned on the points covered by the above, they could not do otherwise than confirm it in every particular. -As to Mr. Matteson's suggestions to Mr. Stone,

whatever may have been their precise drift, we might regard them more seriously if the testimony adduced on a former Investigation did not show that it is-or we will more safely say was-his inveterate habit to treat legislative questions in that way. His favorite, his standing metaphor is the S. He writes to warn his friend and constituent, W. C. Johnson, of machinations of "outsiders" against his interest, and suggests the expediency of cutting up and dividing certain factory stock among those cormorants. He tries to tell Reverdy Johnson that a certain bilt is lost beyord remedy, and his way of stating it (according to his own version) is "You couldn't pass your bill for \$100,000," or " \$100,000 wouldn't new pass it"-and so on. We presume, then, that we ought to take his suggestions to Mr. Stone as a compliment, implying something of this sort: " If the special and zealous support of The Journal of Commerce is worth to you units of thousands. " that of THE TRIBUNE would be worth tens of "thousands." We do not, of course, dispute the estimate, but we protest against any such mode of attesting his appreciation. It is not more offensive to us than discreditable to him, a Member of Congress discoursing of measures on which he is soon to act as a representative of the People.

-The Editor thus called before a Committee, through the acts of others of which he had n knowledge, over which he had no control, has been, ever since he was old enough to write, a zealous and active advocate of Protection to Home Manufactures. He was of course hostile to the Tariff of 1846, and especially to so much of it as related to Wool and Woolens, which he felt and proclaimed from the first to be inevitably ruinous to our Woolen manufacture. To impose a duty of thirty per cent. on all Wool imported, yet allow that same Wool to come in as Woolens at duties of thirty, twenty-five, and twenty per cent., was to expose the still young and insecure Woolen interest of this country to gradual decline and ultimate prostration. So believing, he has at all times advocated a revision and modification of these duties, and fa vored the change of last year, though he would have much preferred its being made in another way-increasing the duties on Woolens rather than decreasing or abolishing those on Wool. But none of those connected with the Woolen or any other Manufacturing interest ever offered to pay or lend or give him anything, even in days when his necessities were far more urgent than they have recently been; and no one ever insulted him by a suggestion that, in his Editorial advocacy of Protection, his zeal could be stimulated or his efficiency increased by money. Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co. certainly evinced more sagacity in their uniformly, respectful course toward him than in their questionable operations through Walcott & Co.

iterated against our costly naval establishment, as entirely inefficient for most of the purposes for which ships of war are needed, and hardly good for anything but for show. To meet this difficulty, it is proposed, in addition to this navy for parade, to build another for use; and, with this object profeeredly in view. Congress is loudly called upon to appropriate money for the construction of some sixty gun-boats. The complaints made against the navy as it is appear to be pretty well founded; but is there not danger that, in the hasty adoption of this roposed gun-boat expedient, we may saddle ourselves with a second naval establishment hardly less costly, and, for practical uses, no more efficient than the parade navy which we already have? This idea of a gun boat navy is no new suggestion. We tried the experiment forty or fifty years ago, and at that time with very indifferent success. Gun-boats were introduced into our service at the suggestion of Jefferson, who, however, proposed to employ them, not, as is now urged, for aggressive operations in distant seas, but in a service for which they would seem much better sdapted, that of coast defense at home. These vessels were advocated not with the intent that they should keep the sea as cruisers, but only as a cheap defense in case of a maritime attack or invasion. Ordinarily they were-at least such was Jefferson's idea-to be kept hauled up under sheds, ready to be launched at a moment's notice-s situation in which, as it was alleged, they would cost nothing but an inclosure or a sentinel to see that no mischief was done them. When the emergency came in which they were to be launched and used, it was proposed to have them manned by a sort of maritime militia drafted from the neighbor ing districts. It is plain at a glance that a gun-boat navy of this sort-laid up for the most part under sheds, guarded by sentinels, put affoat but on special emergencies, employed then on'y for defense, and manted by a maritime militia, kept for show after all rather than for use, only kept on shore instead of at sea-it is plain that such an establishment would pet at all meet the ideas of our present advocates of gur-boats-whose expectation it is to use them in active service, on foreign stations, and for cruising purposes. The gun-boats thus introduced into our service, in the way and for the purposes above stated, found a few warm champions among the officers of the navy, hardly less enthusiastic as to their utility than Jefferson himself. But sa lors in general, whether in the navy or out of it, could not be made to believe in this amphibious species of vessels, and subsequent experience went to confirm hese opinions. However formidable and ferocious they might look, peeping out from under their sheds like snapping-turtles from under their shells, yet, on being transferred to the water, many of them, though built after a careful study of Spanish and Neapolitan models-the only nations that have ever placed much dependence on this species of force-proved very indifferent sea-bosts; while they could only use the heavy guns with which they were armed with considerably more danger of Inceking holes through their own bottoms than of doing any damage to any body else. Neither did they prove so very economical. Each boat cost ten thousand dellars, while, if kept affort, they required a crew of forty men, and an annual expense greater than their original cost. At one time, howwill receive a large accession. This bill may be The following is the disposal made of Lawrence Mattern touching the subject of this investigation, ever, adherence to the gun boat system was made to his "Free-Love" doctrines, let there be perfect

a sort of test of postical orthodoxy. Under this political pressure, quite a large fleet of them built, and, at the time of the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, we had not less than a bundled and seventy of them. When, however, they came to be employed during that war in the actual gave defense of the coast, they proved of very little practical value. The greatest of their exploits, even in the smooth waters of Long Island Sound and Ches. speake Bay, was the exchange of a few shots with British frigates and sloops of war from a most respectful distance. In the course of the war, the greater part were sunk (as often by their own gua as by those of the enemy), burnt, or run on shore These that escaped were left quietly to ret, and, a few years after the peace, the whole fleet had disappeared. Such was our experience in the gun boat busi-

ness; but the British, too, have had theirs, and it

is the rew, improved, enlarged and much more costly screw steam gun-boats of the late Beilia experiment which it is now proposed that we should emulate. This British experiment grew out of the late war with Russia. The British admirate sent to the Baltie to take the fortress of Cronstalt presently found that their immense, costly fleats of heavy ships would not answer for that operation. It was suggested that a flotilla of gun boats might serve the purpose better. Such a flotilla was forthwith built, comprising eighty beats, at a cost of ten millions of doilars. The peace with Russia, fortanately perhaps for the credit of those who had suggested this costly experiment, saved the bosts from be necessity of pitting themselves against Croastadt. The question with the British Admirate now is, what shall be done with these There are not wanting zealous advocates of their adaptability to the general purposes of naval warfare and maritime police; but the great body of the British naval officers seem to regard them-much as our gun boats were regarded in our navy -as not to be trusted either for sailing or fighting, and quite as dangerous to their own crews as to anybody else. This view would seem to be the one taken by the Admiralty. At all events, as to the greater part of this costly fleet, they appear to have adopted Jefferson's idea of keeping them on land under sheds, to be launched for the defense of the island against invasion, should Napoleon III. or anybody else undertake that enterprise. It would seem, however, as if no very great reliance is placed upon them, even for that purpose.
At least, it was recently stated in Parliament that the greater part of them are housed at such a dis tance from the shore that a French fleet might cross the channel and a French army land on the coast long before they could be got into the water so as to be in a position to act against the invaders, and Parliament was recently called upon to appropriate some \$300,000 toward paying the expense of putting them into this out-of-the way position. It is true that several of these bosts have been sent to China, and one or two are employed, we believe, on the coast of Cuba; but though some effort was made to show, by reading letters from the officers on board one of them, that they got round the Cape of Good Hope without any absolute danger of sinking, yet it was admitted that there was no intention of running the risk of bringing them back. Sir J. Elphinstone, however, did not attach much weight to these letters. A man's ship was like his wife; and if he were put on board the greatest tub in the world, he would give a good report of her. From what he heard of those gun-boats that had gone out to Chira, he could infer that from the moment they came within the influence of anything like strong winds, they were scarcely ever dry; that they rolled From various quarters, loud complaints are re shout in a fearful and dangerous manner from side to side: and that when they got to China, they were scarcely ever out of the hands of the carpen ter. On the whole, it may be as well not to run too hastily into this gun-boat operation. By the last accounts from Venezuela, which are

to the 1st instant from Caracas and the 11th from Porto Cabello, it would appear that the arrangement entered into between the representatives of foreign Powers and the Provisional Government, for the speedy departure from the country of the Monagas family, had been broken up. The ar rangement was too unpopular to be sustained. Ex President José Tadeo Monagas, who held power at the time of the late revolution, is in prison at Caracas, as well as Guissippi, his son-in-law, and his Prime Minister Gutierrez. It is said that the Minister has been put in irons and confined to close cell for refusing to answer questions. Other members of the family are in prison in Porto Cabello, and others still at Maracaibo. This breach of agreement is not taken quietly by the diplomata. Bingham, the British Minister, has either broken off intercourse with the Provisional Government or has been suspended from his functions by them. Two French ships of war and an English war steamer were lying off Laguayra, and it is stated that the French Admiral has threatened to fire upon the town if Monagas is not released. Considerable apprehensions of a collision were felt in Porto

Meanwhile a good deal of political agitation and discussion was starting up. Half a dozen newspapers had sprung into existence, and the question was debated of a federal or a consolidated Government. The election of deputies to the National Convention took place-at least, such was the programme-on Sunday, the 23d instant. The Convention is to meet the 5th of July.

The "Friends of Human Progress" are summoned to attend a " Free Convention" at Rutland, Vt , on the 25th, 6th and '7th, of June next. We rote some good names signed to the call, yet we believe little good is likely to be effected under a call so vague as this. It will gather the advocates of every permicious as well as of every good proect-anti-Church, anti-Sect, anti-Marriage, anti-Slavery, auti-Rum, anti-Probibition, anti-Tobacco, anti-Pork, anti-Bible, anti-War, auti-Sabbath-in one incongruous, heterogeneous mass, out of which good can bardly be evolved. Ever since we read of the Free Convention held at the building of the Tower of Babel, we have had a prejudice against the sort. Better have a Convention of the advocates of some particular reform or movement-or of its friends and adversaries togetherand let these of another movement hold a separate Convention. That " too many cooks spoil the "broth," is a self-evident maxim, especially when each is intent on producing a broth quite unlike that meditated by every other. Let us have " Free Speech," by all means; but let us have some freedem in hearing also. It isn't fair to compel five but dred quiet people to listen to what they loathe because some hairy-faced, crack-brained apostic of dieness and discontent fancies he has a " mission" for afflicting people in that way. If Stephen Pearl Andrews can get an assemblage together to listed